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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/887,519	06/22/2001	Mark A. Baloga	076507-0385	5752
26371	7590	02/24/2004	EXAMINER	
FOLEY & LARDNER 777 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE SUITE 3800 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202-5308			FITZGERALD, JOHN P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3637	

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Applicati n N .

09/887,519

Applicant(s)

BALOGA ET AL.

Examin r

John P Fitzgerald

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondenc address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6-37 and 39-63 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6-37 and 39-63 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

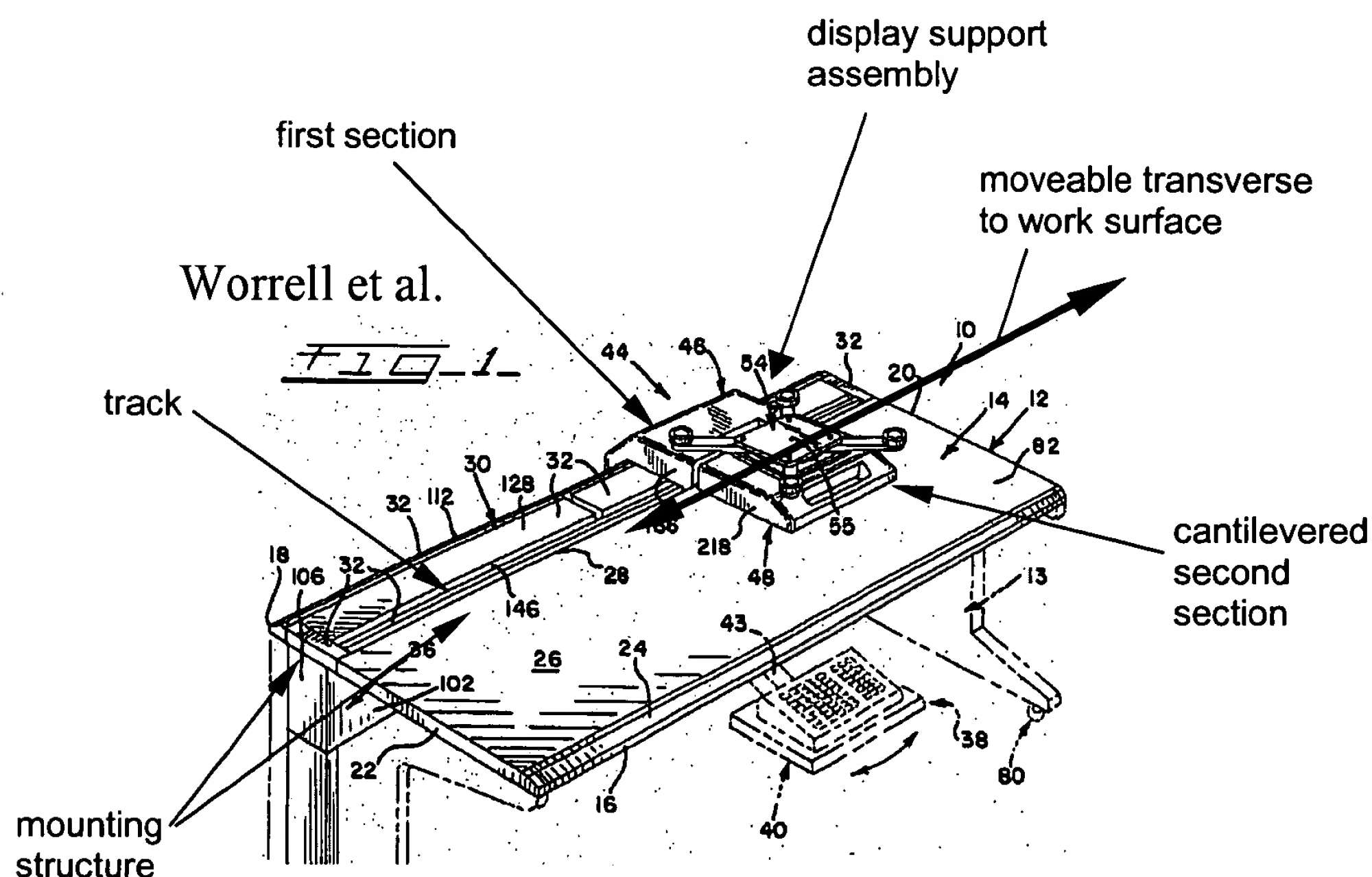
Response to Amendment

1. In view of applicant's amendment filed 17 November 2003, rejections of claims 18, 22, 40, 57 and 58 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, are withdrawn.

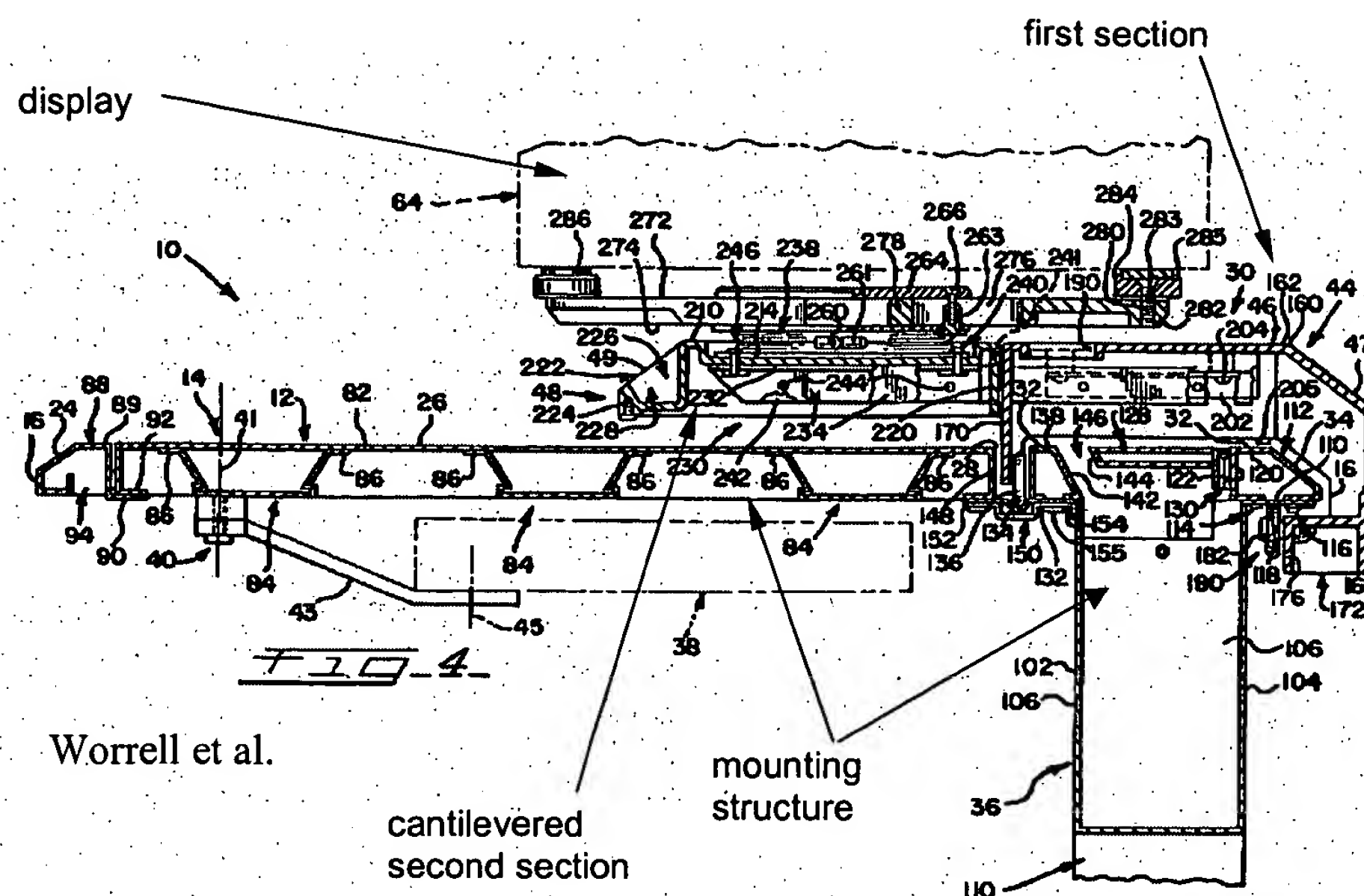
Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1-4, 6, 7 and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Ryburg et al. and Spence. Worrell et al. disclose a movable support system (Figs. 1-3) adapted for providing at least one display device (64) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 10-12) within a workspace having a floor and configured to use by at least one user comprising: a mounting structure (26) coupled to an article of furniture (10); a linear (Worrell et al.: col. 4, line 10) track system (30) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 62-65) mounted to the mounting structure providing a track (28); a display support assembly (44) mounted non-pivotably and perpendicular to the track (Fig. 3); the display support assembly having a first section (46) movably coupled to the track and a second section (48) which is cantilevered (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-59 and col. 2, lines 25-28, 44-45) from the first section and capable of projecting beyond the track towards and away from a user via slides (50, 52) and is configured for attachment of at least one display device; wherein the display device installed on the display support assembly may be selectively positioned for use within the workspace in a variety of positions (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-61) by (a) movement of the display support assembly

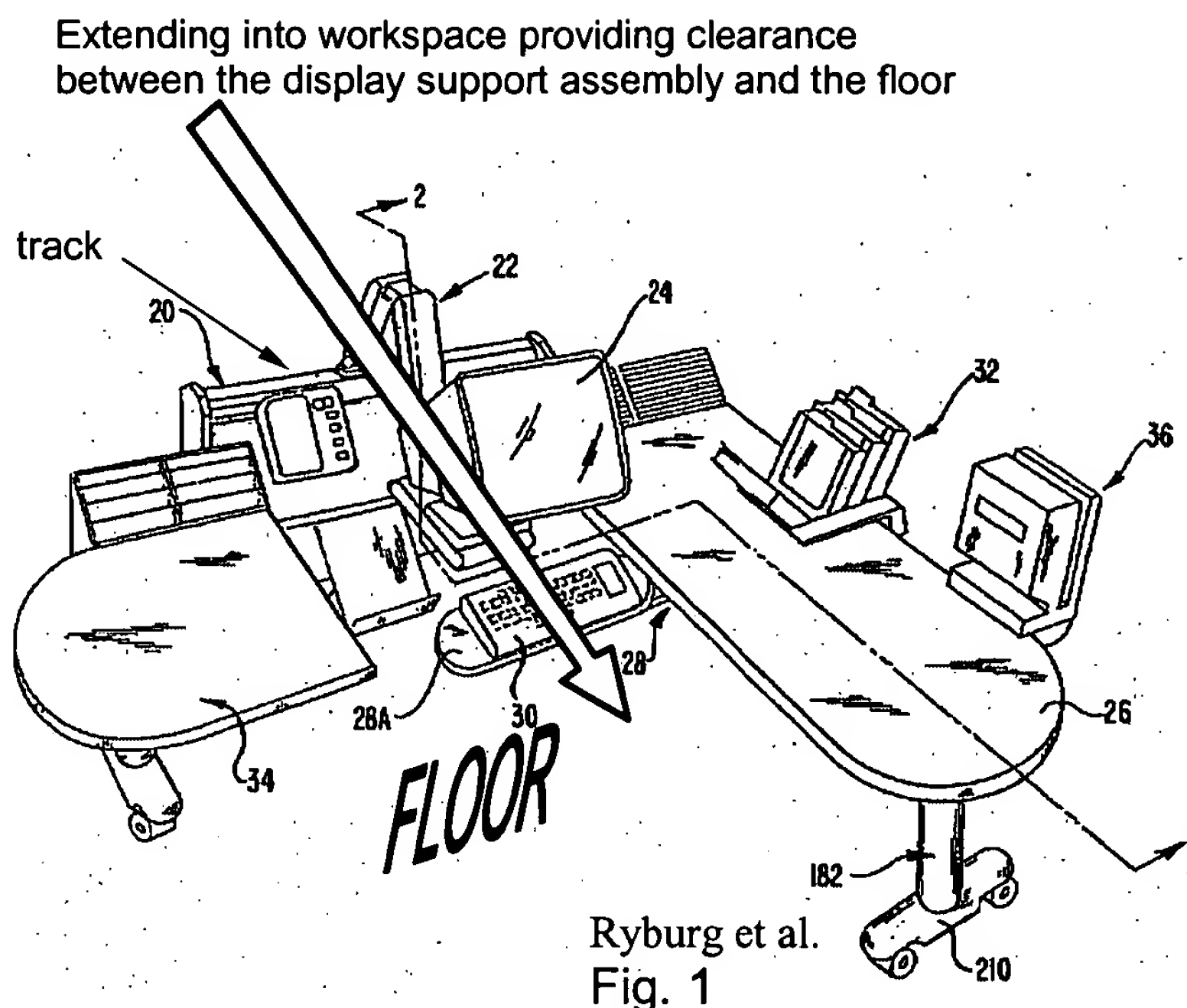
and transverse to the work surface.



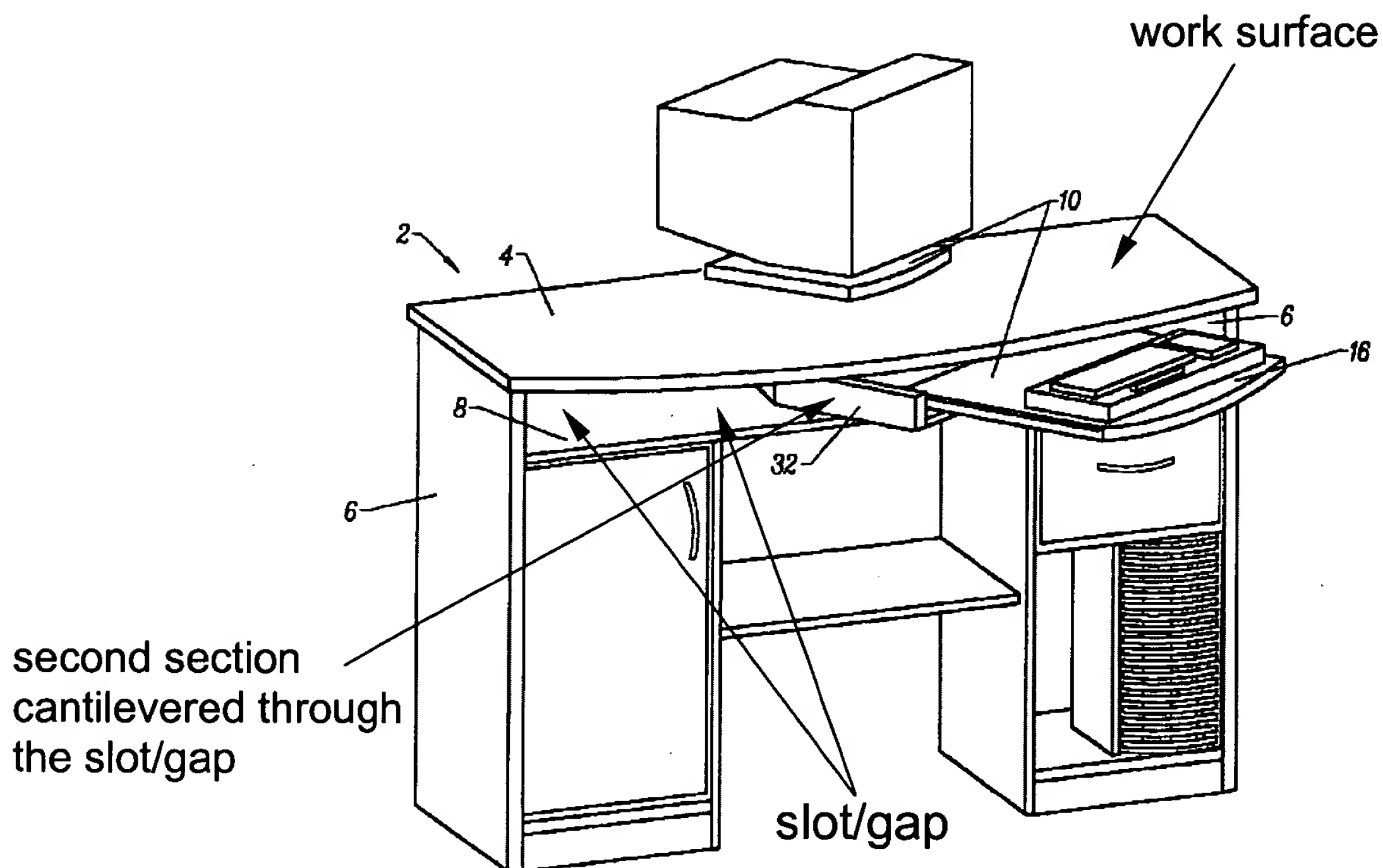
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Ryburg et al. teach a movable support system adapted for providing at least one display device (24) within a workspace having a floor and configured for use by at least one user (Figs. 1-17) having a track system mounted to a mounting structure (20); a display support assembly (22) movably coupled to the track having first (124) and second (126) sections projecting beyond the track into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space (Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extend the slides of the display support assembly disclosed by Worrell et al., thus having the cantilevered second section extend into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space; as taught by Ryburg et al., thus providing a work space wherein the display device is that extends into and out of the workspace to accommodate the many different work functions in the work environment (Ryburg et al.: col. 1, lines 30-34).



Spence teaches a workspace (2) (Figs. 1-6) having a display device (10); a mounting structure (8, 10) for a display device; and work surface (4) mounted to the mounting structure above a section of a display support assembly (32) to provide a slot/gap (see Fig. 2 below) through which a second section of the display support assembly cantilevered through the slot/gap projects into the work space, wherein movement of the display support assembly relative to the mounting structure within the slot and transverse to the work surface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mount a work surface providing a slot/gap, as taught by Spence, modifying the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al. and Ryburg et al., to the mounting structure, thus providing storage for the storage of objects as well further enhancing access by two users to sit or stand side by side at the desk and gain full access to the monitor without having to move from their positions (Spence: col. 2, lines 20-25).



Spence
Fig. 2

4. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bologna et al. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. disclose a movable support system having all of the elements stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system wherein the movable support system is configured for use within the work space providing at least one mobile table and wherein the support is at a height above the mobile table. Bologna et al. teach a workspace (Fig. 5) having a work surfaces (108, 109) (col. 15, lines 2-15) mounted a height above a mobile table (101) (col. 15, lines 25-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a mobile table in the workspace, as taught by Bologna et al., the mobile table being below the

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movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. in the workspace, thus allowing the mobile table to be transported from secure areas to a selected workspace during use (Bologna et al. col. 16, lines 42-46) as well as allowing a choice of a desirable amount of mobile work surface for writing and/or keyboarding (Bologna et al. col. 17, lines 15-19).

5. Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al., as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nam. Worrell et al. disclose a movable support system for at least one display device having every recited element as stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system for at least one display device wherein the display support assembly includes a hub providing for management of one or more cables coupled to the display device. Nam teaches a hub (20) (Figs. 3-5) display device support (12) providing management of plural cables coupled to the display device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a the hub display device support taught by Nam, modifying the passage (190) on the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. for managing cables connected to the display and other peripheral devices (Nam: col. 1, lines 29-65).

6. Claims 9, 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al., as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Leveridge et al. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. disclose a movable support system for at least one display device having every recited element as stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system for at least one display device wherein the display support assembly includes a pair of flanges and a pair of

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articulating arms and a display device is attachable to each of the pair of arms, and is further configured for coupling of two display devices or panels. Leveridge et al. teach a display support assembly (Fig. 1) supporting two panels (26, 28) attachable to each of the pair of articulating arms (20, 22), two flanges (38) extending from a base (16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the display support device having all the attributes above as taught by Leveridge et al., modifying the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al. and Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. for increasing the total display screen area, as well enabling the user to achieve greater efficiency in a smaller space (Leveridge et al.: col. 2, lines 12-28).

7. Claims 18-24, 27-31, 33 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Leveridge et al., Ryburg et al. and Spence. Worrell et al. disclose a movable support system (Figs. 1-3) adapted for providing at least one display device (64) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 10-12) within a workspace having a floor and configured to use by at least one user comprising: a mounting structure (26) coupled to an article of furniture (10); a linear (Worrell et al.: col. 4, line 10) track system (30) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 62-65) mounted to the mounting structure providing a track (28); a display support assembly (44) mounted non-pivotably and perpendicular to the track (Fig. 3); the display support assembly having a first section (46) movably coupled to the track and a second section (48) which is cantilevered (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-59 and col. 2, lines 25-28, 44-45) from the first section and capable of projecting beyond the track towards and away from a user via slides (50, 52) and is configured for attachment of at least one display device; wherein the display device installed on the display support assembly may be selectively positioned for use within the

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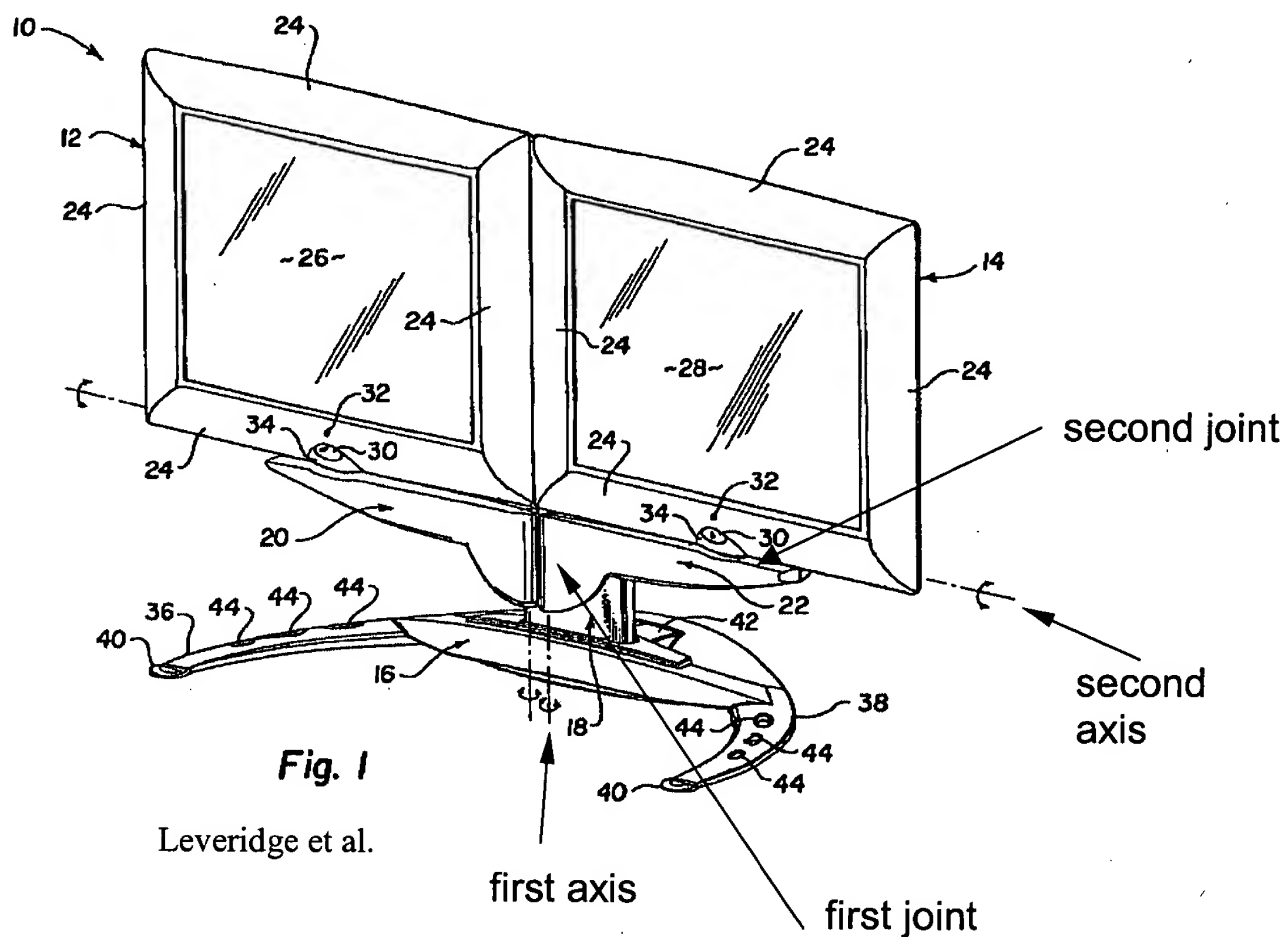
workspace in a variety of positions (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-61) by (a) movement of the display support assembly transversely relative to the mounting structure and (b) movement of the display device relative to the display support through a plurality of arms (56, 58, 60, 62) adapted for coupling of the display device and pivotally mounted (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 58-61) on the second section; management of one or more cables at least partially through one passage (190) and a groove (36) (Fig. 4). Worrell et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system adapted for at least one display device wherein the second section of the display support assembly is configured for attachment of two display panels, is also cantilevered away from the mounting structure so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space and further having a work surface mounted to the mounting structure above the first section of the display support assembly to provide a gap through which the second section of the display support assembly projects into the work space; wherein each of the display panels is coupled to the second section of the display support assembly by an arm providing a first joint and a second joint allowing for movement of the display panels relative to the display support assembly about the arm; the first joint comprising a pivotable joint between the display support assembly and the display device to facilitate pivotal movement of the display device about a first axis and the second joint providing a pivotable joint between the display support assembly and the display device to facilitate movement of the display device about a second axis so that the display device is selectively repositionable relative to the support in at least one of upwardly, downwardly, laterally and pivotably. Ryburg et al. teach a movable support system adapted for providing at least one display device (24) within a workspace having a floor and configured for use by at least one user (Figs. 1-17) having a track system mounted to a mounting

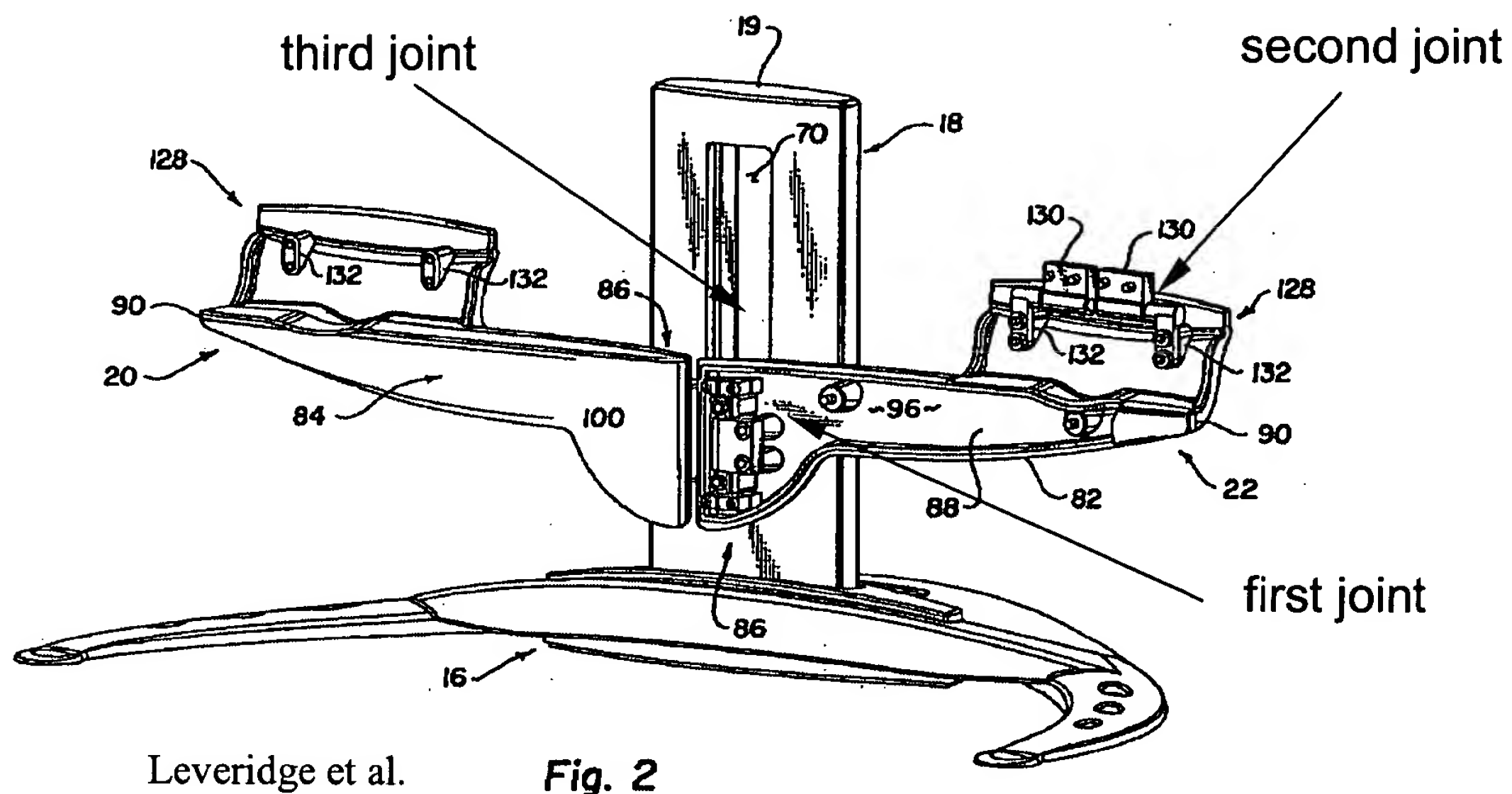
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structure (20); a display support assembly (22) movably coupled to the track having first (124) and second (126) sections projecting beyond the track into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space (Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extend the slides of the display support assembly disclosed by Worrel et al., thus having the cantilevered second section extend into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space; as taught by Ryburg et al., thus providing a work space wherein the display device is that extends into and out of the workspace to accommodate the many different work functions in the work environment (Ryburg et al.: col. 1, lines 30-34). Leveridge et al. teach a display support assembly (Figs. 1-6) supporting two display panels (26, 28) attachable to each of the pair of articulating arms (20, 22), two flanges (38) extending from a base (16); and wherein each of the display panels may be positioned for use in a variety of locations by movement about at least one of a pivotable first joint (86) between the display support assembly base and one of the display panels, a second joint (128, 130) between the display support assembly and one of the display panels; wherein the first joint comprises a pivotable joint between the support and the display device to facilitate movement of the display device about a first axis and the second joint comprises a pivotable joint between the support and the display device to facilitate movement of the display device about a second axis is selectively repositionable relative to the support in at least one of upwardly, downwardly, laterally and pivotably. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the display support device having all the attributes above as taught by Leveridge et al., modifying the movable support system by modifying the cantilevered

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second section disclosed by Worrell et al. and Ryburg et al. for increasing the total display screen area, as well enabling the user to achieve greater efficiency in a smaller space (col. 2, lines 12-28). Specifically regarding claim 27, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to relocate the articulating arms to the ends of the flanges, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950).





Spence teaches a workspace (2) (Figs. 1-6) having a display device (10); a mounting structure (8, 10) for a display device; and work surface (4) mounted to the mounting structure above a section of a display support assembly (32) to provide a slot/gap (see Fig. 2 above) through which a second section of the display support assembly cantilevered through the slot/gap projects into the work space, wherein movement of the display support assembly relative to the mounting structure within the slot and transverse to the work surface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mount a work surface providing a slot/gap, as taught by Spence, modifying the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al. and Ryburg et al., to the mounting structure, thus providing storage for the storage of objects as well further enhancing access by two users to sit or stand side by side at the desk and gain full access to the monitor without having to move from their positions (Spence: col. 2, lines 20-25).

8. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Leveridge et al., Ryburg et al. and Spence as applied to claim 18 above, and

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further in view of Nam. Worrell et al. and Leveridge et al. disclose an apparatus providing a movable support system having every recited element as stated previously. Worrell et al., Leveridge et al., Ryburg et al. and Spence do not expressly disclose an apparatus providing a movable support for a display device wherein the support is pivotably coupled to the support at a hub and manages wires through the hub. Nam teaches a hub (20) (Figs. 3-5) display device support (12) which is pivotably coupled to the hub, and which provides management of plural cables coupled to the display device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a the hub display device support taught by Nam, modifying the passage (190) on the movable support system for at least one display device disclosed by Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. for managing cables connected to the display and other peripheral devices (col. 1, lines 29-65).

1. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Leveridge et al., Ryburg et al. and Spence as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Bologna et al. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. disclose a movable support system having all of the elements stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system wherein the movable support system is configured for use within the work space providing at least one mobile table and wherein the support is at a height above the mobile table. Bologna et al. teach a workspace (Fig. 5) having a work surfaces (108, 109) (col. 15, lines 2-15) mounted a height above a mobile table (101) (col. 15, lines 25-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a mobile table in the workspace, as taught by Bologna et al., the mobile table being below the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al., Leveridge et al., Ryburg et al. and

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Spence in the workspace, thus allowing the mobile table to be transported from secure areas to a selected workspace during use (Bologna et al. col. 16, lines 42-46) as well as allowing a choice of a desirable amount of mobile work surface for writing and/or keyboarding (Bologna et al. col. 17, lines 15-19).

9. Claims 34-37, 39, 40 and 44-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. Worrell et al. disclose a movable support system (Figs. 1-3) adapted for providing at least one display device (64) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 10-12) within a workspace having a floor and configured to use by at least one user comprising: a mounting structure (26) coupled to an article of furniture (10); a linear (Worrell et al.: col. 4, line 10) track system (30) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 62-65) mounted to the mounting structure providing a track (28); a display support assembly (44) mounted non-pivotably and perpendicular to the track (Fig. 3); the display support assembly having a first section (46) transversely movably coupled to the track and a second section (48) which is cantilevered (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-59 and col. 2, lines 25-28, 44-45) from the first section and capable of projecting beyond the track towards and away from a user via slides (50, 52) and is configured for attachment of at least one display device; wherein the display device installed on the display support assembly may be selectively positioned for use within the workspace in a variety of positions (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-61) by (a) movement of the display support assembly relative to the mounting structure and (b) movement of the display device relative to the display support through a plurality of arms (56, 58, 60, 62) adapted for coupling of the display device and pivotally mounted (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 58-61) on the second section; management of one or more cables at least partially through one passage (190) and a groove (36)

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(Fig. 4). Worrell et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system adapted for at least one display device wherein the second section of the display support assembly is cantilevered away from the mounting structure so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space and further having a work surface mounted to the mounting structure above the first section of the display support assembly to provide a gap through which the second section of the display support assembly projects into the work surface. Ryburg et al. teach a movable support system adapted for providing at least one display device (24) within a workspace having a floor and configured for use by at least one user (Figs. 1-17) having a track system mounted to a mounting structure (20); a display support assembly (22) movably coupled to the track having first (124) and second (126) sections projecting beyond the track into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space (Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extend the slides of the display support assembly disclosed by Worrell et al., thus having the cantilevered second section extend into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space; as taught by Ryburg et al., thus providing a work space wherein the display device is that extends into and out of the workspace to accommodate the many different work functions in the work environment (Ryburg et al.: col. 1, lines 30-34). Spence teaches a workspace (2) (Figs. 1-6) having a display device (10); a mounting structure (8, 10) for a display device; and work surface (4) mounted to the mounting structure above a section of a display support assembly (32) to provide a slot/gap (see Fig. 2 above) through which a second section of the display support assembly cantilevered through the slot/gap projects into the work space, wherein movement of

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the display support assembly relative to the mounting structure within the slot and transverse to the work surface. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mount a work surface providing a slot/gap, as taught by Spence, modifying the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al. and Ryburg et al., to the mounting structure, thus providing storage for the storage of objects as well further enhancing access by two users to sit or stand side by side at the desk and gain full access to the monitor without having to move from their positions (Spence: col. 2, lines 20-25).

10. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al, as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Nam. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al disclose a movable support system for at least one display device configured to be coupled to utilities such as power or data through cables having every recited element as stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system configured to be coupled to utilities such as power or data through cables wherein the support includes a hub providing for management of one or more cables coupled to the display device. Nam teaches a hub (20) (Figs. 3-5) display device support (12) providing management of plural cables coupled to the display device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a the hub display device support taught by Nam, modifying the passage (190) on the movable support system for at least one display device configured to be coupled to utilities such as power or data through cables disclosed by Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. for managing cables connected to the display and other peripheral devices (col. 1, lines 29-65).

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11. Claims 42, 43 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al., as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Leveridge et al. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. disclose a movable support system having every recited element as stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system wherein the display support assembly includes a pair of flanges and a pair of articulating arms and a display device is attachable to each of the pair of arms, and is further configured for coupling of two display devices or panels. Leveridge et al. teach a display support device (Figs. 1-6) supporting two panels (26, 28) attachable to each of the pair of articulating arms (20, 22), two flanges (38) extending from a base (16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the display support device having all the attributes above as taught by Leveridge et al., modifying the movable support system for at least one display device configured to be coupled to utilities such as power or data through cables disclosed by Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. for increasing the total display screen area, as well enabling the user to achieve greater efficiency in a smaller space (col. 2, lines 12-28).

12. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Bologna et al. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. disclose a movable support system having all of the elements stated previously. Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system wherein the movable support system is configured for use within the work space providing at least one mobile table and wherein the support is at a height above the mobile table. Bologna et al. teach a workspace (Fig. 5) having a work surfaces (108, 109) (col.

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15. lines 2-15) mounted a height above a mobile table (101) (col. 15, lines 25-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a mobile table in the workspace, as taught by Bologna et al., the mobile table being below the movable support system disclosed by Worrell et al., Spence and Ryburg et al. in the workspace, thus allowing the mobile table to be transported from secure areas to a selected workspace during use (Bologna et al. col. 16, lines 42-46) as well as allowing a choice of a desirable amount of mobile work surface for writing and/or keyboarding (Bologna et al. col. 17, lines 15-19).

13. Claims 51-56 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worrell et al., Ryburg et al. and Leveridge et al. Worrell et al. disclose a movable support system (Figs. 1-3) adapted for providing at least one display device (64) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 10-12) within a workspace having a floor and an entrance; configured for use by at least one user comprising: a mounting structure (26) coupled to an article of furniture (10); a linear (Worrell et al.: col. 4, line 10) track system (30) (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 62-65) mounted to the mounting structure providing a track (28); a display support assembly (44) mounted non-pivotably and perpendicular to the track (Fig. 3); the display support assembly having a first section (46) movably coupled to the track and a second section (48) which is cantilevered (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-59 and col. 2, lines 25-28, 44-45) from the first section and capable of projecting beyond the track towards and away from a user via slides (50, 52) and is configured for attachment of at least one display device; wherein the display device installed on the display support assembly may be selectively positioned for use within the workspace in a variety of positions (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 53-61) by (a) movement of the display support assembly relative to the mounting structure transverse to the work surface and (b) movement of

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the display device relative to the display support through a plurality of arms (56, 58, 60, 62) adapted for coupling of the display device and pivotably mounted on a first joint (238) between the second section and the display support assembly (Worrell et al.: col. 1, lines 58-61). Worrell et al. do not expressly disclose a movable support system wherein the second section is also cantilevered away from the mounting structure so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space and further having a work surface mounted to the mounting structure above the first section of the display support assembly; wherein movement of the display device relative to the display support assembly about at least one of a second joint and third joint; wherein the second joint comprises a pivotable joint between the second section of the display support assembly and the display device and the third joint comprises a pivotable joint between the second section of the display support assembly and the display device so that the display device is selectively repositionable relative to the display support assembly in at least one of an upwardly, downwardly, laterally and pivotably. Ryburg et al. teach a movable support system adapted for providing at least one display device (24) within a workspace having a floor and configured for use by at least one user (Figs. 1-17) having a track system mounted to a mounting structure (20); a display support assembly (22) movably coupled to the track having first (124) and second (126) sections projecting beyond the track into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space (Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extend the slides of the display support assembly disclosed by Worrell et al., thus having the cantilevered second section extend into the workspace so that clearance is provided between the display support assembly and the floor of the work space; as

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taught by Ryburg et al., thus providing a work space wherein the display device is that extends into and out of the workspace to accommodate the many different work functions in the work environment (Ryburg et al.: col. 1, lines 30-34). Leveridge et al. teach a display support assembly (Figs. 1-6) supporting two display devices (26, 28) attachable to each of the pair of articulating arms (20, 22), two flanges (38) extending from a base (16); and wherein the movement of the display device relative to the display support assembly by movement about at least one of a first joint (86), a second joint (128, 130), and a third joint (46, 48, 70) wherein the joints allow the display device to be selectively repositionable relative to the display support assembly in at least of upwardly, downwardly, laterally and pivotably. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the display support device having all the attributes above as taught by Leveridge et al., modifying the movable support system by modifying the cantilevered second section disclosed by Worrell et al. and Ryburg et al. for increasing the total display screen area, as well enabling the user to achieve greater efficiency in a smaller space (col. 2, lines 12-28). Specifically regarding the recitations of claims 51-56, recitations in relation to a person's or group of person's body orientation or position, changes in a person's or group of person's body orientation or position relative to the workspace environment for the viewing or inability to view information contained on the display device taught by Worrell et al., Ryburg et al. and Leveridge et al. are considered to be inherent, and as such, do not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6-37 and 39-58 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P. Fitzgerald whose telephone number is (703) 305-4851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai, can be reached on (703) 308-2486. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)-872-9306. Any inquiry of a general nature relating

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to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-1113.



JF

02/20/2004

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